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Coroner—ALLISON MAXWELL, M. D.

Twenty Anti-Grant delegates from the State of Illinois, with good right, will contest for admission to the Chicago Convention.

We suggest to the Indiana delegation the propriety of casting the vote of this State for Senator Bruce for Vice-President. That would be a splendid thing to tell at the ratification meeting in this city, on the 7th proximo.

There was a split in the Louisiana convention, and as a consequence the State sends contesting delegations to Chicago.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback and Gen. Taylor Beattie head the Grant delegation, and Senator Kellogg and H. C. Warmoth the other, which, as to preference is divided among the three candidates, Grant, Sherman and Blaine.

The Republican National Convention will assemble in Chicago on next Wednesday and, we confidently trust, will name the next President of the United States. It is within the power of the delegates to do it, if they listen to reason and the voice of the people.

"The Shadow of the Negro" is the caption of an excellent article which we clip from the current number of Scribner's Magazine. We call the attention of our readers to this article. It is worthy of thoughtful perusal. The conclusions drawn by the writer are eminently logical and just.

It is the general impression that the "unit rule" will be "busted" at Chicago. It ought to be in so far as it attempts to control the action of the district delegates. It is legitimate for a state convention to instruct the delegates at large and possibly require them to vote as a unit, but for a state convention to attempt by a bare majority to control the action of district delegates is unrepresentative and should not be countenanced.

HONORABLE RECOGNITION.
The universal demand now being made by the colored people of this County for honorable official recognition at the hands of the Republican party is a high compliment to the intelligence and aspirations of the race. This demand and the persistence with which it is made are the expression of a manly independence and honorable ambition without which the race would be unworthy of respect.

To discourage the worthy aspirations of the race and refuse to acknowledge their reasonable demands for recognition would be a fatal mistake on the part of the Republican party. It could only end in the alienation of a large class of its most loyal and devoted adherents.

On every hand, however, we hear from Republicans who ought to be enthusiastic for the nomination of a colored man, the argument, "I am opposed to nominating a colored man, simply because he is a colored man." The colored people do not ask anything of the kind. They simply ask that color be not made a bar to the advancement of men of their race.

The colored people will present candidates who are the peers in every respect, and the superiors in many, of the opposing white candidates. It is demagogism for Republicans to oppose the nomination of a colored man because it would be recognizing the demand of a class. Do not the Republicans do this every year? Do they not place a German on the ticket every year because the Germans demand such recognition, and the demand is reasonable and just? If it were not complied with does any one suppose that any considerable number of Germans would support the Republican party? Nor is this policy of recognizing the German and other class elements confined to the Republicans of Marion County. It is practiced by both political parties, and by all departments of the Government, from the Executive mansion to the

street force of the country hamlet. So successful have been the Germans, the Irish, and other classes in obtaining honorable and substantial recognition that it is not now uncommon to hear colored men declare that the race will never be recognized until the colored people "do like the Germans do," and it is a well-known fact that party harness hangs loosely on German shoulders.

There is no use denying the fact that color has been heretofore a bar to the advancement of colored men in the Republican party. We want the party to nominate a colored man to show that this obstacle does not now exist. The refusal to nominate a colored man under present circumstances would be proof positive not only that this prejudice still exists within the party, but that the party is willing to recognize every other class except the colored. Within a month after Mr. Hayes was nominated for the Presidency, it was known all over the land that the Germans would have recognition in the Cabinet if the Republican party succeeded. We do not object to the recognition that has been awarded the Germans. On the contrary we are glad to see it not only because their political strength entitles them to it, but because the great mass of German voters have uniformly arrayed themselves on the side of freedom and equal rights. We only demand that the colored people shall be dealt with in the same spirit of fairness, and that they shall not be denied just recognition simply for the sake of pandering to a vile prejudice that should be fought and crushed.

SENATOR BRUCE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The announcement of the fact that the colored people of the country will present the name of Senator Bruce to the National Convention at Chicago, as a candidate for Vice-President has created intense excitement, not to say consternation among a certain class of politicians. We can see nothing alarming in it. It is the complexion to which we must, as a Nation, come sooner or later. It is not in the nature of things that a million voters should adhere solidly to any political party without demanding honorable official recognition. The cordiality and enthusiasm with which the suggestion that the colored delegates to the National Convention, cast their votes for Senator Bruce for Vice-President, has been received by the colored press and people of the country is "gratifying evidence of a healthy growth of race pride, Senator Bruce's career in the Senate has been one of spotless integrity. His independent and dignified bearing has won him the regard and esteem of his associates, irrespective of party. His advocacy of the rights and interests of his race merits this recognition by them of his services.

Let the colored delegates lead off with a solid front, and they will be backed by hundreds of white delegates, and if the ticket which leading colored men of Washington have endorsed—Blaine and Bruce—is put into the field, it will be triumphantly elected. This talk about any considerable number of Republicans deserting the ticket rather than vote for a thoroughly upright and competent colored man, is the merest kind of twaddle. Abundant evidence is not wanting to prove that the Republican party is strong when it stands up boldly for the grand principles of liberty and equality upon which it was founded, and weak when it bows down to the false god of prejudice. Let every colored delegate in the convention vote for Senator Bruce.

NO EXCUSE.

All of the colored candidates for the Legislature have now withdrawn except J. S. Hinton and R. B. Bagby. These are the only names that will be presented to the Convention, unless some political hack and trickster presents other names simply to scatter the votes of the delegates and prevent the nomination of a colored man. Between these gentlemen and their respective friends there is nothing but friendliness and honorable rivalry. The old excuse that "a colored man would have been nominated if there had not been so many candidates" no longer exists. The delegates must meet the question of color prejudice and must conquer it or be conquered by it. They must nominate a colored man and thus proclaim to the world

that the Republican party is still the advocate of liberty, equality and justice and that within its ranks the gates to the goal of the highest ambition are barred against no man on account of the mere accident of color; or they must confess to the colored voter that the barrier of color prejudice is entrenched in the Republican party, and that it limits the colored Republican's ambition to menial aspirations. This would be a bad impression to go abroad. It would have a most wholesome influence on the two thousand colored voters of Marion County. We believe confidently that the Convention will recognize the demand of the colored people and we shall be totally unprepared for a contrary result. We repeat, not the shadow of an excuse for refusal now remains.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Before another issue of the Leader the contest for the republican nomination for the presidency will be settled. We hazard no prophecy as to who will be the successful candidate. In our opinion the chances are in favor of Maine's favorite son, James G. Blaine. General Grant will go into the convention with the largest number of delegates and, if at all, will be nominated on first ballot. We believe, however, that General Grant will fail of the requisite majority on the first ballot and that on the second ballot the delegates will vote their individual preferences, in which event Blaine would undoubtedly have a majority. We adhere to the often expressed conviction that the nomination of General Grant would be unwise and unsafe. Blaine can poll every republican vote that Grant can and a great many votes that would be cast against General Grant on account of the third term. We trust that the delegates will thoughtfully consider the situation and then be governed in their action by what the best interests of the party demand, regardless of unit rules and other gags upon the undoubted sentiment of the people. There is no question whatever but that the masses of the republican party are overwhelmingly opposed to the renomination of General Grant. If his nomination is forced at Chicago by the unfair methods that were practiced in the Illinois state convention, we fear that there would be a formidable revolt which might end in the disastrous defeat of the party at the polls. Blaine, Sherman, Washburne or Edmunds would lead the party to a glorious triumph in November. With either of these distinguished leaders we shall not only elect our presidential ticket but we shall regain control of Congress and place the Republican party in a position to control national affairs for the next quarter of a century. Let the delegates lay aside personal bias and act for the common weal.

Editorial Chat.

Florida by resolution has settled the third term.

The (Lugene)eel was too slick for the old Christian (cy).

Decrepit old gentlemen with long purses well filled are quite successful as heart-curriers.

As goes Maine, so goes the Union. She is going it Blaine this time. See Schenck's manual for further particulars.

Senator Ben Hill can devote four days to Louisiana affairs, but not an hour nor a minute to Jessie and "little Tommy."

Right this way, Mr. Nihilist. West Point wants to be blown to—west and crooked, and we want you to boss the job—you have had experience.

Col. Ingerson says Hayes could not be re-elected President if he had no opposer candidate, as there would be enough scattering votes to defeat him.

"A State! A State! Our honor for a State!" is the Democratic congressional cry when they think of the possible failure of an election for President by the people.

Me-srs. Cameron, Conkling, and Logan are the engineers of the Grant boom, while fireman Jay Gould is the gentleman who has the reputation of oiling the wheels of the Blaine machine.

Senator Christianity now thinks that a match between December and November would be preferable to April and October. Correct, Mr. Senator, but a learned judge ought to have known that before trying it.

The Presidential nomination in the Democratic party is narrowing itself down to a question of "barrels." If any man can out barrel Mr. Tilden, he can have the nomination; if he can't, he won't get it. That's the whole situation in a nutshell.

It is said that Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, has "seen" the Tilden \$500,000 bid for the Democratic nomination, and "raised" him a half million. Tilden will not "call" the nutmeg Yankee, but will come down with a solid million, and let the nutmeg Yankee put up his entire pile.

A man was struck down by paralysis in a Michigan sawmill. He fell across a log which was being sawed, and was carried with it slowly but surely to the saw. He was conscious, but utterly helpless. The saw had cut half way through his arm

when his awful predicament was discovered. The adherents of one of the Georgia's Ex-Senators are Gordon-ers.

Uneasy rests the heart of the young man, who has two strings to his prospective matrimonial bow.

The United States of Christophe Columbus, have gently informed the United States of Amerigo Vesputti, that they will have none of the latter's interference in their isthmus affairs. It now remains to be seen what Amerigo is going to do about it.

The Shadow of the Negro.

[Scribner's Magazine.]

The history of Negro slavery, extending from its beginning in Portugal over a period of four hundred years, and involving the exportation by violence from their African homes of forty millions of men, women and children, is one of excruciating and unimaginable bitterness. It is too late to eradicate those who were responsible for beginning the slave trade, and for perpetuating the system of bondage that grew out of it. Many of them were conscientious, Christian men, who worked without a thought of the wrong they were doing. Some of them, we now, really believed, were benefiting the Negro, by bringing him out of a condition of barbarism into the enlightening and purifying influences of Christianity. For many years Negro slavery prevailed in this country, and greatly modified the character of the civilization of a large portion of it. It became, at least, the exciting cause of the greatest civil war known in the history of the world; and when that war brought abolition, it gave to the black race in America not only freedom but citizenship. The question as to what all these centuries of wrong and of servitude have done for the Negro is not a difficult one to answer, but what they have done for the enslaving race is not so evident without an examination. The black man has been a menial so long that he has lost, in a great degree, his sense of manhood and his power to assert it. The Negro carries within him the sense that his blood is tainted—that he is something less than a man, in consequence of the blackness of his skin. He may be whitened out, so that only the most practiced eye can detect a trace of the African in him, but the consciousness of the possession of this trace haunts him like the memory of a crime, and to charge it upon him is to abuse him and cover him with a burning shame. The readiness of the Negro in all the States to be content with menial offices, the service of the white man, comes undoubtedly from the fact that such offices relieve him from all antagonism. They put him in a position free from the pretension to equality, where he is at peace. We hear it said that the Negro is a natural menial—a natural servant—but the truth is that if the Negro were only relieved from the burden of contempt in which his blood is held, his special adaptation to menial work would disappear at once.

The harm that slavery did to the white man was one that touched him internally and externally, at most important points. It vitiated his sense of right and wrong. Through its agency to his sense of right, it made a system based in inhumanity and standing and working in direct contravention of the Golden Rule, seem to be a humane and Christian institution, to be maintained by argument, by appeal to the authority of the Bible, and by the sword. This, of course, was an immeasurable harm, from which only a slow recovery can be reached. Another evil result of slavery to the white man was the disgrace that came to labor through its long years of association with servitude. No people can be prosperous who despise labor, and who look upon it as something that belongs only to a servile class. Any people that, for any cause, have lost the sense of the supreme respectability of labor—any people that, for any cause, have come to regard an unproductive idleness as desirable and respectable, have met with an immeasurable misfortune. The shadow of the Negro not only rests upon the white man's sense of right, but upon his love of fair play. There is something most unmanly in the disposition to deny any man who has not harmed us a fair chance in the world. We hear it said, over this Nation, giving the Negro a fair chance? It was not his fault that he was born to slavery. It was not his act that released him from it. Notwithstanding all his years of servitude and wrong, he did not revolt from his oppressor, he bore his yoke with patience until it was lifted from his shoulders. He did not wrest from unwilling hands his boon of citizenship. Now, however, as we look into our country, we see that the rights were conferred upon him rather from an abstract sense of justice than for any love of the Negro, or any equal place that we have made for him in our hearts and hands as he stands by the side of the North, is true to the Negro, rather than its convictions than in its sympathies. It never in its heart has admitted the Negro to equality with the white man. It may consent to see the white man beaten by the Negro in a prize fight, or to let the Garden, but at West Point the smallest measure of African blood places its possessor under the cruellest and most imitable social ban. So long as this fact exists—so long as the Southern white man utterly excludes the Negro from his social sympathies and refuses to give him a fair chance in the world to secure respectability and influence, it poorly becomes him to rail of his Southern brothers who do the same thing, and are only a little more logical and extreme in their expressions of contempt. The shadow of the Negro lies upon the North as upon the South. It has obscured or blotted out our love of fair play. We do not give the Negro a chance. It was recently stated in one of our metropolitan pulpits, by a minister of wide experience and observation, that he had never heard in any country better speeches made than were recently made in this city by four colored men, who spoke on behalf of the freedmen. He gave them the highest place in all the powers and qualities that go into the making of eloquence. At Hampton, the negro is proving himself to be not only most susceptible to cultivation, but to be possessed of a high spirit of self-devotion. Under the charm of this most useful institution the African ceases to be a "nigger" and achieves a self-respect and a sense of manhood that prepare him for the great missionary work of elevating his race. It cannot be disputed that the great obstacle that stands to-day in the way of the Negro is the white man, North and South. The white man in this country is not yet ready to treat the Negro as a man. The prejudice of race is still dominant in every part of the land. We are quite ready in New York City to invite Indians in paint and feathers into social circles, from which the

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Negro is shut out by a social interdiction as irreversible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. If the Negro is a man, let us give him the chance of a man, the powers and privileges of a man. It is not necessary for us to give him our daughters in marriage, although he has given a great many of his daughters to us, as all mulattoes and quadroons abundantly testify. It is not necessary for us to make an ostentatious show of our conversion to just and humane ideas in regard to him. We should like to see the time when the preacher to whom we have alluded would feel at liberty to invite one of these orators whom we have praised to occupy his pulpit, and when such an orator would feel at home there and seem at home there. When this time arrives, in the coming of the millennium, all other relations between the two races may be safely left to adjust themselves.

Evansville News.

Two of our new railroads leading into our city are being pushed forward.

Alpha is not dead, but sleepeth, a little at night. He announces himself awake and will be a regular contributor to the Leader for the season.

Our public schools will close June 18th, then comes the lonely days with the poor teachers who have not been able to save any money, knowing that no more will be paid before October 1st.

Mr. William Franklin, one of our best young men, was united in wedlock a few days since, to Miss E. Lewis, of Louisville, Ky. They have our best wishes. All wise young men do likewise.

Rev. Cornelius Ashberry, of the Pittsburgh Conference, preached for us on Sabbath last. He is a most promising young minister. He visited some of the friends, but was the guest of his brother Charles, one of our best and most esteemed citizens.

Vincennes elected her teachers two weeks ago. This is right. It is right for every teacher should know what he is to do and where he is to stay. In some cities they are not elected till July and August, when all the best places are taken, and should he now be re-appointed he is ruined by such a process, perhaps, at Richmond, better offers elsewhere, but expecting to lose all. The Leader speaks out for a raise of salary for the poor teacher, since all other classes of workmen receive an increase. Right.

Mr. Z. M. Anderson, the President of the Indiana State Sabbath-school Association, says that the Indiana Annual Conference divided the State into two divisions, such as no one has been able to find just now leaving him president of either, and being a law-abiding citizen and church member, he will not assume to be president of either faction, and announces that there will be no convention at Richmond, Ind., as per resolution at last session in Terre Haute. There may be a caucus during the annual Conference at Evansville. We know not, and leave the higher authority to speak, and we therefore shall await an expression from the powers that be, for at the sessions already held for the State at large there was not money enough raised to pay for printing a single minute of the proceedings; and dividing the State it becomes worse than before, giving no chance to carry it on intelligently and profitably to any one. The matter was becoming both interesting and promising, and it is a pity to have it thus, but leave it to be at the wisdom of our superiors have decreed it. The cause, we trust, will be raised up again by the powers making the change. AN OBSERVER.